

EXHIBIT C



Merriam- Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

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wedge, stopp — more at EMBOLUS] (1873): SPRINGT — **collembo-**
lan or collebo-lous \-ləs\ *adj*

col-len-chy-ma \kə-'lɛŋ-kə-mə, kə-\ *n* [NL] (1857): a plant tissue that consists of living usu. elongated cells with unevenly thickened walls and acts as support esp. in areas of primary growth — compare SCLE-RENCHYMA — **col-len-chy-ma-tous** \,kə-lən-'ki-mə-təs, -'ki-\ *adj*

col-let \kə-'lɛt\ *n* [MF, dim. of *col* collar, fr. L *collum* neck — more at COLLAR] (1528): a metal band, collar, ferrule, or flange: as a: a casing or socket for holding a tool (as a drill bit) b: a circle or flange in which a gem is set

col-lé-te-ri-al gland \,kə-lə-'tir-ē-əl-, -'ter-\ *n* [NL *colleterium* col-leterial gland, irreg. fr. Gk *kollan* to glue — more at PROTOCOL] (1870): a gland in female insects that secretes a cement by which the eggs are glued together or attached to an external object

col-lide \kə-'lid\ *vi* **col-lid-ed**; **col-lid-ing** [L *collidere*, fr. *com-* + *laedere* to injure by striking] (1700) 1: to come together with solid or direct impact 2: CLASH

col-lid-er \kə-'li-dər\ *n* (1980): a particle accelerator in which two beams of particles moving in opposite directions are made to collide

col-lie \kə-'lē\ *n* [prob. fr. E dial. *colly* black] (ca. 1651): any of a breed of large dogs developed in Scotland that occur in rough-coated and smooth-coated varieties

col-li-er \kə-'li-yər\ *n* [ME *colier*, fr. *col* coal] (13c) 1: one that produces charcoal 2: a coal miner 3: a ship for transporting coal

col-li-ery \kə-'li-yə-rē\ *n, pl* **-li-er-ies** (1635): a coal mine and its connected buildings

col-lie-shang-ie \kə-'lē-shəŋ-ē, 'kə-\ *n* [perh. fr. *colliē* + *shang* kind of meal] (1737) Scot: SQUABBLE, BRAWL

col-li-gate \kə-'li-gāt\ *vb* **-gat-ed**; **-gat-ing** [L *colligatus*, pp. of *colligare*, fr. *com-* + *ligare* to tie — more at LIGATURE] *vt* (1545) 1: to bind, unite, or group together 2: to subsume (isolated facts) under a general concept ~ *vi*: to be or become a member of a group or unit

— **col-li-ga-tion** \,kə-lə-'gə-shən\ *n*

col-li-ga-tive \kə-'lə-gə-tiv, kə-'li-gə-\ *adj* (1901): depending on the number of particles (as molecules) and not on the nature of the particles (pressure is a ~ property)

col-li-mate \kə-'lə-māt\ *vt* **-mat-ed**; **-mat-ing** [L *collimatus*, pp. of *collimare*, MS var. of *collineare* to make straight, fr. *com-* + *linea* line] (1878): to make (as light rays) parallel — **col-li-ma-tion** \,kə-lə-'mā-shən\ *n*

col-li-ma-tor \kə-'lə-mā-tər\ *n* (1865) 1: a device for producing a beam of parallel rays (as of light) or for forming an infinitely distant virtual image that can be viewed without parallax 2: a device for obtaining a beam (as of particles) of limited cross section

col-lin-ear \kə-'li-nē-ər, kə-\ *adj* [ISV] (1863) 1: lying on or passing through the same straight line 2: having axes lying end to end in a straight line (<~ antenna elements) — **col-lin-ear-i-ty** \-li-nē-'ar-ə-tē\ *n*

col-lins \kə-'lən-z\ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Collins*] (ca. 1887): a tall iced drink of soda water, sugar, lemon or lime juice, and liquor (as gin)

col-li-sion \kə-'li-zhən\ *n* [ME, fr. L *collision-*, *collisio*, fr. *collidere*] (15c) 1: an act or instance of colliding: CLASH 2: an encounter between particles (as atoms or molecules) resulting in exchange or transformation of energy — **col-li-sion-al** \-'li-zhən-\ *adj* — **col-li-sion-al-ly** *adv*

collision course *n* (1944): a course (as of moving bodies or antithetical philosophies) that will result in collision or conflict if continued unaltered

collo- — see COLL-

col-lo-cate \kə-'lə-kāt\ *vb* **-cat-ed**; **-cat-ing** [L *collocatus*, pp. of *collocare*, fr. *com-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place — more at STALL] *vt* (1513): to set or arrange in a place or position; esp: to set side by side ~ *vi*: to occur in conjunction with something

col-lo-ca-tion \,kə-lə-'kə-shən\ *n* (1605): the act or result of placing or arranging together; *specif*: a noticeable arrangement or conjoining of linguistic elements (as words) — **col-lo-ca-tion-al** \-shən-, -shən-\ *adj*

col-lo-di-on \kə-'lō-dē-ən\ *n* [modif. of NL *collodium*, fr. Gk *kollōdēs* glutinous, fr. *kolla* glue — more at PROTOCOL] (1851): a viscous solution of pyroxylin used esp. as a coating for wounds or for photographic films

col-logue \kə-'lōg\ *vi* **col-logued**; **col-logu-ing** [origin unknown] (1646) 1 *dial*: INTRIGUE, CONSPIRE 2: to talk privately: CONFER

col-loid \kə-'lōid\ *n* [ISV *coll-* + *-oid*] (ca. 1852) 1: a gelatinous or mucinous substance found in tissues in disease (as in the thyroid) or

col-lude \kə-'lūd\ *vi* **ludere** to play, fr. I

PLOT

col-lu-sion \kə-'lū\ *n* [*colludere*] (14c): : deceitful purpose *adv*

col-lu-vi-um \kə-'lū-vi-um\ *n* offscourings, alter. to wash — more at

col-ly \kə-'lē\ *vt* (summed) OE *colgiar* with or as if with s

col-lyr-i-um \kə-'lū-ri-um\ *n* L *collyrium*, fr. Gl of bread] (14c): E

col-ly-wob-bles \kə-'lū-wob-bles\ *n* folk etymology fr

(1823): BELLYACHE

colo- — see COL-

col-o-bus monkey mutilated, fr. *kolos*

CLAST] (1889): a

Colobus and relate

co-lo-cate \,kə-'lō-\ *vt* to place two or

facilities

col-o-cynth \kə-'lō-sin-\ *n* (1543): a Mediter

cynthis) related to

powerful cathartic

co-log-a-rithm \,kə-'lō-gə-rithm\ *n* the reciprocal of a

co-logne \kə-'lōŋ\ *n* composed of alcoh

sometimes formed

co-lon \kə-'lōn\ *n* (14c): the part of

the rectum — **co-l-**

colon *n, pl* colons

part of a strophe]

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line 2 *pl* colons

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co-lon \kə-'lōn\ *n* or plantation owne

co-lon also **co-lon**

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colon bacillus *n* (

erichia and *Aerob*

intestines; esp: on

col-o-nel \kə-'nəl\ *n*

column of soldiers

(1548) 1 a: a cc

corps ranking abov

b: LIEUTENANT CO

southern or midlar

\-nəl-sē\ *n*

Colonel Blimp \-

by David Low] (1'

conservative views

\-'blim-pi-zəm\ *n*

co-lo-nial \kə-'lō-ni-\ *n*

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ture) 3: forming